ish Columbia. While searching for earthworms, we dug with our hands into loose moss, litter, and humus at the base of a decayed tree stump. We uncovered a clutch of 12 eggs within a small hollow created by the root of a hemlock sapling and a piece of decayed wood (12 × 5 × 1.5 cm) about 10 cm under the surface. The grape-like cluster of eggs was enclosed in a gelatinous membrane with a stalk attached to the underside of the wood. We noted the presence of an adult that crawled further underground before we could verify its identity. We quickly replaced the nest to its original position.

We revisited the site on 19 Aug 2002 to photograph the nest (photographs of the nest and accompanying adult were deposited in the Royal British Columbia Museum image database). We estimated adult SVL to be > 50 mm but did not handle the individual for exact measurements. The large size suggests that the adult was likely a female. Eyes and small legs were visible within each egg. One egg was 0.56 cm in diameter. On 29 Sep 2002, we returned to the site and found only a small gelatinous lump on the wood. The substrate appeared as we had left it.

This nest description is noteworthy for two reasons. First, only two other natural nests of *P. vehiculum* have been documented in the literature. They were found 12 cm apart beneath a rock (40 × 30 × 15 cm) in talus at the base of a sheer roadside basalt outcrop near Klickitat Lake, Oregon (Hanlin et al. 1979. J. Herpetol. 13:214–216). Leonard et al. (1993. Amphibians of Washington and Oregon. Seattle Audubon Society, Seattle. 168 pp.) suggested that nests and eggs of *P. vehiculum* are not well documented because most egg clutches are probably located well beneath the surface. The nest that we found was at a shallow depth under humus and wood, where it would be considerably more vulnerable to predation, desiccation, and soil compaction than would eggs in deeper nest sites. Second, this clutch of 12 eggs is notably larger than the clutches of 8 and 9 reported by Hanlin et al. (1979. op. cit.) and the clutch of 9 laid by a captive female (Stebbins 1951. Amphibians of Western North America. Univ. California Press, Berkeley. 539 pp.). It is within the high end of the range reported for ovarian clutches (6–19 eggs per clutch; mean = 10.43; N = 65) for the species in Oregon (Peacock and Nussbaum 1973. J. Herpetol. 7:215–224). The adult associated with the nest was within the range of females measured on Vancouver Island (42–58 mm SVL; Ovaska and Gregory 1989. Herpetologica 45:133–143). We estimated adult SVL to be > 50 mm but did not handle the individual for exact measurements.